

ESCRICK

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

1907.

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1908.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE
ESCRICK RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
FOR THE YEAR 1907.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE ESCRICK
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour of submitting for your consideration my Report for the year 1907:—

The area of the District is 30,292 acres.

The population, 5,214.

BIRTH-RATE.

The births registered are 139, 62 males and 77 females. Of these, 1 male and 3 females are illegitimate. 100 births were in the Escrick Sub-District, and 39 in the Dunnington. The birth-rate is 26·6 per 1,000 of the population, the average for the previous ten years was 25·5. The rate for England and Wales for 1907 is 26·3.

DEATH-RATE.

The deaths registered are 99, 54 males and 45 females, giving a death-rate of 18·9 per 1,000 per annum. Deducting the deaths occurring in the City Asylum and non-residents, and adding the deaths of residents that have occurred outside the District, we have 70 deaths and a rate of 13·4. For England and Wales in 1907 it was 15·0. The infantile mortality rate per 1,000 births registered is 84, against 70 in 1906. For England and Wales the rate is 118 per 1,000 births.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1907.

There were 70 deaths (these do not include the deaths in the City Asylum):—Measles, 1; Scarlet Fever, 1; Diphtheria, 2; Enteric Fever, 1; Influenza, 2; Diarrhœa, 1; Phthisis, 2; Cancer, 5; Bronchitis, 4; Pneumonia, 6; other diseases of the Respiratory Organs, 1; Cirrhosis of Liver, 3; Premature Birth, 5; Heart Diseases, 9; Accidents, 1; all other causes, 26.

CASES REPORTED UNDER THE NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES ACT.

Diphtheria, 4; Erysipelas, 5; Scarlet Fever, 14; Enteric Fever, 7; Puerperal Fever, 1; total, 31; against 32 in 1906.

ENTERIC FEVER.—During the year 7 cases were notified, showing an increase of 6 over the preceding year. The first, an adult female, occurred in a small cottage at Crockey Hill, towards the end of April. On examination the Inspector and I found the premises in a very unsatisfactory condition—the ashpit being uncovered and uncemented, and the slop drain blocked. Undoubtedly from this source the drinking water, which was obtained from a surface well, had become contaminated. On testing I found it largely impregnated with sewage. The necessary improvements were speedily carried out, including the cleaning out and repair of the well.

On the 26th July, two patients from the City Asylum, Fulford, were reported as suffering from Enteric Fever. We were quite unable to trace the origin of this outbreak. It was suspected that during walking exercise they had drunk water from some polluted well.

Towards the end of July and beginning of August 3 cases were notified from a house occupied by George Pemberton, Wheldrake. Two of these were fatal, one dying in the York Fever Hospital and the other at home. The Inspector and I found the premises in a neglected and insanitary condition. There was a long, badly-paved yard, with blocked cesspool in it, causing the ground to be soaked with sewage. The water from a sheltered surface well in the yard I found, on testing, to be largely contaminated. It was said, however, not to be used for drinking purposes. Since the outbreak the premises have been put into a sanitary condition, the well has been closed and the drinking water obtained from another source, which I tested and found suitable for drinking purposes.

The last one was notified in December, at Heslington. No cause as to origin could be traced. The case was so mild and so quickly recovered that the medical man in attendance doubted if it really had been Enteric Fever.

SCARLET FEVER.—I am glad to say there has been a marked decrease in the number of cases—14 being notified against 26 in 1906. There have been no deaths. The Fever, speaking generally, was of a more pronounced type than in the previous year; it was then so mild that in some instances it was almost unrecognisable. Thirteen of the cases were under 15 years of age; 5 were removed to the York Fever Hospital. Several times the Hospital was closed

to us on account of City cases. The Fever occurred irregularly throughout the year. The villages chiefly affected were Heslington, Elvington, Fulford, and Crockey Hill. Disinfection of houses, bedding, &c., has been carried out by the Inspector as carefully and thoroughly as possible. In some instances, largely on account of limited accommodation, this has not been easy to accomplish, although easier than formerly by substituting the "Alformant A" apparatus in place of the sulphur candle.

DIPHTHERIA.—Of the 4 cases of Diphtheria 2 were fatal. Two occurred in January, one at the City Asylum and the other at Elvington; the latter, an imported case from Riccall, died. The third contracted the disease at Riccall, and was notified on the 22nd November from the Wood End Farm, Escrick Park. The fourth case, a fatal one, at the Manor Farm, Escrick, was reported early in December. In no instance did the infection spread to others. This was fortunate, and I attribute this happy result largely to the care and watchfulness of the medical men in attendance.

ERYSIPELAS.—Five cases were notified—several had only slight attacks. Where any insanitary conditions were found the Inspector saw to their immediate abatement.

MEASLES.—In June, the Naburn Village School was closed for three weeks, and the Stillingfleet School for a fortnight, on account of epidemics of Measles. There was one fatal case.

WATER SUPPLY OF THE DISTRICT.

I am glad to say that during the year 17 houses at Fulford have had the York water laid on, and 3 more will, I think, shortly be supplied from the same source. When this is accomplished, then the whole of Fulford will be supplied by the York Waterworks Company, and will have obtained an excellent drinking water. I wish the rest of your villages had such a supply—it is highly needful for the health of the inhabitants. Heslington, within a mile of York, could easily obtain its supply from the York main. I hope the Council will see the wisdom of having a good, wholesome water supply given, where possible, to each of their villages.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.

As I said in my Report last year, Public Scavenging is the best means of keeping ashpits and privies in a sanitary condition. It is not uncommon, in spite of the Inspector's supervision, to find ashpits, privies, &c., during the summer months in a foul and dangerous condition. The pan system of closet is gradually being extended in your district, which is a great improvement on the old privy and ashpit.

VILLAGE SEWERAGE.

Owing to the wet summer little or no complaint was heard of the offensive condition of the village becks of Fulford and Elvington. Some improvement is about to be made with regard to the sewerage of Fulford; if it be effectual, it will be a boon to the inhabitants.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, &c.

Visits are systematically made every three or four months by the Inspector to every Cowshed and Dairy in the District, and much more care is being taken now than formerly with regard to keeping the buildings clean and in a healthy condition. It would be a great advantage to have the registration order adopted throughout the District.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

The Inspector's Report is attached. It will be seen there have been ten inspections—everything was found to be satisfactory.

THE NEW EDUCATION ACT (Medical Inspection of School Children, &c.),

if properly carried out, should be the means of improving the health and general condition of school children, and be a great advantage to the future welfare of the country.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO FEEDING AND REARING OF INFANTS,

by Dr. Mitchell Wilson, and issued by the East Riding County Council, have been distributed to the Midwives in the District. These suggestions are exceedingly valuable, and if faithfully carried out should reduce considerably the Infantile Mortality Rate.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ALWYN RAIMES, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

ESCRICK RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES' REPORT FOR YEAR 1907.

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Houses disinfected | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| Privies re-paved, Ashpits cemented or made into Closets, with pan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Houses new drained or drains repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| Cesspool abolished and gullies trapped | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| Yards re-paved | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Houses supplied with York water (Fulford) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| Wells cleaned out | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Case of overcrowding | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| New length of 6-inch drain, Wheldrake (110 yards) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Visits to Factories and Workshops | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| New houses built | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| New Class Room built to Heslington School. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| All Cowsheds systematically inspected every three or four months, and found satisfactory on the whole. | | | | | | |

HY. LECKENBY.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1907 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

| Year. | Popula- tion estimated to Middle of each Year. | Births. | | Total Deaths Registered in the District. | | | | Total Deaths in Public Insti- tutions in the District. | Deaths of Non- residents in Public Insti- tutions in the District. | Deaths of Residents registered in Public Insti- tutions beyond the District. | Net Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District. | |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------------|--------|--|---|------------------|--------|---|---|--|---|--------|
| | | Number. | Rate.* | Under 1 Year of Age. | | At all Ages. | | | | | Number. | Rate.* |
| | | | | Number. | Rate per 1,000 Births registered | Number. | Rate.* | | | | | |
| 1897 | 5,272 | 135 | 25.0 | 7 | 1.3 | 64 | 12.1 | — | — | .. | .. | — |
| 1898 | " | 143 | 27.1 | 11 | 2.0 | 60 | 11.3 | — | — | .. | .. | — |
| 1899 | " | 144 | 27.3 | 14 | 2.6 | 71 | 13.4 | — | — | .. | .. | — |
| 1900 | " | 125 | 23.7 | 12 | 2.2 | 61 | 11.5 | — | — | .. | .. | — |
| 1901 | 5,214 | 124 | 23.7 | 12 | 2.3 | 63 | 12.0 | — | — | .. | .. | — |
| 1902 | " | 140 | 26.8 | 13 | 2.4 | 80 | 15.3 | — | — | .. | 79 | 15.1 |
| 1903 | " | 117 | 22.4 | 13 | 2.4 | 59 | 11.3 | — | — | .. | 64 | 12.2 |
| 1904 | " | 131 | 25.1 | 16 | 3.0 | 57 | 10.9 | — | — | 10 | 65 | 12.4 |
| 1905 | " | 131 | 25.1 | 15 | 2.8 | 75 | 14.3 | — | — | 6 | 78 | 14.9 |
| 1906 | " | 141 | 27.0 | 10 | 1.9 | 76 | 14.5 | 20 | 20 | 4 | 59 | 11.3 |
| Averages for Years 1897—1906. | | 133 $\frac{1}{10}$ | 25.5 | 12 $\frac{3}{5}$ | 2.9 | 66 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 12.9 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1907 | 5,214 | 139 | 26.6 | 12 | 2.3 (84). | 99 | 18.9 | 31 | 31 | 6 | 70 | 13.4 |

* The rates in these columns are calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 30,292.
Total population at all ages, 5,214 ; number of inhabited houses, 1,086 ; average number of persons per house, 5—at Census of 1901.

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District. The York City Asylum. | Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District. York Union Workhouse. York County Hospital. | Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District. None. 3 Non-residents have been drowned in the River Ouse. |
| Is the Union Workhouse within the District ? | No. | |

VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1907 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

| Names of Localities. | | ESCRICK. | | | DUNNINGTON. | | | YORK CITY ASYLUM. (Escrick.) | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| YEAR. | Population estimated to middle of each year. | Births Registered. | Deaths at all Ages. | Deaths under 1 year. | Population estimated to middle of each year. | Births Registered. | Deaths at all Ages. | Deaths under 1 year. | Deaths at all Ages. |
| 1897 .. | 2,662 | 69 | 26 | 4 | 1,442 | 36 | 23 | 2 | — |
| 1898 .. | " | 66 | 22 | 4 | " | 44 | 24 | 5 | — |
| 1899 .. | " | 72 | 30 | 6 | " | 41 | 23 | 7 | — |
| 1900 .. | " | 52 | 22 | 6 | " | 41 | 20 | 5 | — |
| 1901 .. | 3,807 | 91 | 44 | 7 | 1,407 | 33 | 19 | 5 | — |
| 1902 .. | " | 94 | 57 | 9 | " | 46 | 23 | 4 | — |
| 1903 .. | " | 91 | 34 | 10 | " | 26 | 25 | 3 | — |
| 1904 .. | " | 91 | 41 | 10 | " | 40 | 16 | 7 | — |
| 1905 .. | " | 95 | 52 | 8 | " | 36 | 23 | 7 | — |
| 1906 .. | " | 98 | 44 | 7 | " | 43 | 12 | 3 | 20 |
| Averages of Years 1897 to 1906 .. | 3,349 | $81\frac{9}{10}$ | $37\frac{1}{5}$ | $7\frac{1}{10}$ | 1,421 | $38\frac{3}{5}$ | $20\frac{4}{5}$ | $4\frac{4}{5}$ | — |
| 1907 .. | 3,807 | 100 | 36 | 8 | 1,407 | 39 | 34 | 4 | 31 |

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1907.

| Notifiable Disease. | Cases Notified in whole District. | | | | | Total Cases notified in each Locality. | | | | No. of Cases removed to Hospital in each Locality. | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--|----|------------------|----|--|----------------------------------|
| | At all Ages. | At Ages—Years. | | | | E. | D. | City Asyl'm (E). | E. | City Asyl'm | Total Cases removed to Hospital. |
| | | 65 and upwards. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1 to 5. | 5 to 15. | 15 to 25. | 25 to 65. | | | | | | |
| Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Erysipelas .. | 5 | — | 2 | 2 | 4 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Scarlet Fever .. | 14 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 4 | — | — | 5 | — | 5 |
| Enteric Fever .. | 7 | — | — | 1 | 5 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Puerperal Fever .. | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTALS .. | 31 | 3 | 12 | 5 | 22 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 7 | |

Isolation Hospitals--York Fever, Eserick Smallpox, and York County Hospital (the latter for Typhoid cases occasionally).
 City Asyl'm has its own Isolation Ward.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1907.

| Causes of Death. | Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents whether occurring in or beyond the District. | | | | | | | Deaths at all ages of Residents belonging to Localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District. | | Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-Residents in Public Institutions in the District. |
|---|--|---------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|---|----|--|
| | All Ages. | Under 1 Year. | 1 and under 5. | 5 and under 15. | 15 and under 25. | 25 and under 65. | 65 and upwards. | E. | D. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Measles | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Scarlet Fever | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| Fever, Enteric | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Epidemic Influenza | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | — |
| Diarrhœa | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Erysipelas | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 | 2 |
| Cancer, malignant disease | 5 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | — |
| Bronchitis | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — |
| Pneumonia | 6 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| Pleurisy | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other diseases of Respiratory organs | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Alcoholism) Cirrhosis of Liver) | 3 | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 1 | 2 | — |
| Premature Birth .. | 5 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | — |
| Diseases and accidents of parturition | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Heart Diseases | 9 | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 7 |
| Accidents | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Suicides | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| All other Causes .. | 26 | 4 | 1 | 2 | — | 5 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 17 |
| All Causes .. | 70 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 20 | 27 | 36 | 34 | 31 |

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1907.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

| CAUSE OF DEATH. | Under 1 Week. | 1—2 Weeks. | 2—3 Weeks. | Total under 1 Month. | 1—2 Months. | 2—3 Months. | 4—5 Months. | 9—10 Months. | Total Deaths under 1 Year. |
|--|---------------|------------|------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| ALL CAUSES.—Certified .. | 4 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 12 |
| DIARRHOEAL DISEASES— | | | | | | | | | |
| Diarrhœa, all forms .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| WASTING DISEASES— | | | | | | | | | |
| Premature Birth .. | 4 | 1 | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | 5 |
| Congenital Defects .. | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| OTHER CAUSES— | | | | | | | | | |
| Convulsions .. | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 3 |
| Bronchitis .. | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Pneumonia .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other Causes .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| TOTALS .. | 4 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 12 |

Births in the year—Legitimate, 135 ; Illegitimate, 4.

Deaths in the year of Legitimate infants, 12 ; Illegitimate infants, no note.

Deaths from all causes at all ages, 99.

Population (estimated to middle of 1907), 5,214.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS INSPECTIONS.

1.—INSPECTIONS.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

| | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|--------------|
| Factories (including Factory Laundries) | .. | .. | .. | .. | Inspections. |
| | | | | | 10 |

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.—None.



URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

OF

ESHER & THE DITTONS.

THIRTEENTH

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1907.

KNAPP, DREWETT AND SONS LIMITED,

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

THAMES DITTON,

SURREY,

February, 1908.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District
Council of Esher and the Dittons.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in presenting my Annual Report of the Health and Sanitary condition of the District during the year ending December 31st, 1907.

I have estimated the population to the middle of that year and find it amounts to 10,237.

There were 276 births registered, which is equivalent to 26·9 per 1,000 persons living in the district. The corresponding figure for 1906 was 27·3 which, however, is higher than the average for the last 10 years, namely 23·4. Twenty-three children under the age of one year died, and the corresponding "infant mortality" figure is 83, slightly more than last year but less than the ten-year average of 94·6. Only one death took place among the five children who were not born in wedlock. The number of illegitimate births is 1·8 per cent. of the births of the district. The infant mortality, 83·3, is low, especially when compared with that of England and Wales, which is 118. The causes

and ages of death and ages of the children at death is shown on Table V. at the end of the report. Premature birth is seen to be the cause of the largest number of deaths, and there has been a complete immunity of fatal cases of diarrhœal diseases. No doubt the mild summer can be held to be the cause of this, as there was scarcely any hot weather. For several years past I have noticed that "premature birth" is the certified cause of a large number of infant deaths, and how far this can be regarded as a preventible cause of death is a question that is, I think, worth investigating. I find that in four cases the fathers were labourers, in two cab-drivers, and one each, an ostler and a clerk. It is most probable that in all cases the mothers were engaged in household duties, and that possibly some medical advice might have a good effect in enabling the pregnancy to go to full time.

It is too frequently the case that ailments during pregnancy are regarded as trivial and due to the woman's condition, and are in consequence neglected with resulting detriment to both mother and child.

The deaths registered as having taken place in the district amounted to 102, or a rate of 9·9 per 1,000. To this total 10 more are added of deaths that have occurred outside the district of persons who were residents, thus making the gross deaths number 122, or a rate of 11·9 per 1,000 living in the district. Both these figures are very slightly above the ten-year averages as shown in Table I. Five deaths were due to infectious disease, which corresponds to a rate of nearly ·5 per 1,000.

There were 11 inquests held, of which nine were in the parishes of Thames Ditton and Long Ditton and two in Esher. At the end of the report are appended the usual Tables, which are exactly similar to those which I have submitted in former years. For the purpose of easy comparison I have drawn up in tabular form the various rates which I have already mentioned, and placed under each the corresponding rate for England and Wales.

| | Annual Rates per 1,000 Living. | | | Infant Mortality : per 1,000 Births. |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|------------------------|---|
| | Births. | Deaths. | Infectious Disease. | |
| Esher and The Dittons | 26·9 | 11·9 | ·5 | 83·3 |
| England and Wales | 26·3 | 15·0 | 1·26 | 118 |

The total number of notifications of infectious disease was the same as in 1906, namely, 52. In the accompanying table I have placed the figures for the last four years, but must point out that it was only in 1906 and 1907 that tuberculosis was a voluntarily notifiable disease.

| | | | | | | | | Averages | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|------|
| | | | 1907. | 1906. | 1905. | 1904. | 1903. | for 5 years. | |
| Total No. of notifications | | | | | | | | | |
| received | ... | ... | 52 | 52 | 45 | 20 | 24 | ... | 32·8 |
| Scarlet Fever | ... | ... | 21 | 27 | 33 | 11 | 8 | ... | 20· |
| Diphtheria | ... | ... | 16 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 14 | ... | 10· |
| Enteric Fever | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | ... | 2·8 |
| Tuberculosis | ... | ... | 12 | 17 | — | — | — | ... | — |

If tuberculosis were excluded from these figures the total notifications for 1906 and 1907 would be 40 and 35 respectively. These taken with the totals for the remaining years in the series given above, give the average of 32·8 of notifications for the period of five years. The number of scarlet fever cases was 21, just one over the average, while diphtheria cases numbered 16 or six more than the average. All the patients who had scarlet fever had it very mildly, and in no case could it be found that the disease was spread in the district from case to case. In fact each patient seems to have obtained the infection from a different source.

One case of diphtheria was notified from a row of seven cottages, the drainage of which was found to be very defective. This has been relaid and all defects made good.

This was one of those instances which I often come across of the cover of the inspection chamber of a drainage system being placed at some distance below the surface of the ground, this always causes a difficulty in tracing the direction of the pipes, but it is of more serious consequence as it quite prevents the proper cleansing of the inspection chambers, which are always placed at the junctions or bends of drains. Each time one of these underground inspection covers (usually a stone slab) has been found I have been able to induce the owner to replace the cover by a modern iron moveable cover and to bring the chamber up to the surface.

An interesting case occurred which shows the great difficulty in tracing the source of infection. A case of diphtheria was notified and removed to hospital, and the premises disinfected; enquiries made at the time did not throw any light on the probable cause of the illness. A few days later another child in the case house was notified as suffering from the same disease. On enquiry I found that the second child had been away for 14 days and on the way home was taken to sleep in a house where there were two children ill with diphtheria. On her return home she was thought to be looking ill and was treated for some skin disease, and also had a nasal discharge at times. The interesting fact about this case is that this child acted as a carrier of the infection to the first one notified, and did not develop an illness that could be recognised as diphtheria till some days after the first case had sickened.

Of the three cases of Enteric Fever two were in children who were attending school and had not been out of the place at all for some weeks before being taken ill. In no case was I able to find any insanitary condition that could have been regarded as the cause of the illness.

The number of cases of tubercular disease notified was rather less than in the previous year, and the number of deaths from tubercular diseases, namely, nine, gives a rate of '87 per 1,000 persons living in the district. The

phthisis death rate for England and Wales is about 1'6. When cases of tubercular disease are notified printed instructions are taken to the house and frequently given to the patient himself; these point out in as simple language as possible the great value of fresh air and sunlight, the necessity for cleanliness of rooms and persons, and the best means of destroying sputum, and emphasising the nature of the infection in this disease. In case of death from tubercular diseases it is the practice to disinfect as soon after the burial as possible.

In connection with the elementary schools I paid 11 visits during the year. These were mostly in dealing with outbreaks of Measles, German Measles, Whooping Cough, or routine inspections.

Of the five schools in the district I find that at Thames Ditton, especially the boys' and girls' departments, need enlargement; the schools at Esher and Long Ditton also are not roomy enough for the number of children that are being taught in them.

Without exception great care is taken to ensure proper cleansing of the schoolrooms, and all the sanitary appliances are well kept. The Infants' School at West End, Esher, is still supplied with earth closets, and the managers have had their attention drawn to the fact that these closets are not good for school work, and that drains could easily be laid and connected to the sewer, which passes within a few feet of the school buildings. This school is a small one, and about 25 children only attend it, and I hope that shortly it may be possible to get proper drainage provided for the school. The playground at the school at Long Ditton is badly in need of being constructed of some more durable material than cinder. In wet weather this leads to treading in a lot of mud into the rooms, and in dry weather causes almost a nuisance from the dust it gives rise to. The ground should be properly made up with some impervious paving, and good drainage for the surface water provided. It became necessary to close the infants' school

at Long Ditton for five weeks in April on account of the large number of children who were either away ill with Measles, or excluded from school owing to cases of such illness in their homes.

In the latter part of June cases of German Measles began to be frequent among the children attending Esher school. I visited the schools on the 19th of June and found 51 children absent out of 357. The regulation of the School Managers stated that all children suffering from the disease were to be excluded for a certain period, and any other children from the same house were also not to be allowed to come to school. In dealing with previous outbreaks I have noticed that the spread of infection usually takes place during the incubation period, that is, before the child is at all ill.

Consequently exclusion of children for any lengthened period immediately after an attack of German Measles is like shutting the stable door after the horse had bolted. In dealing with this outbreak I advised the head teachers to get the children back to school as soon as they were well enough, but of course to keep as far as possible those away from school who were sickening. I kept a record of absentees at intervals of a week, and below I give the figures I obtained in this way:—

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|----------|------|------|-----|----|----------|
| Visit June 19th | ... | ... | ... | 51 | children | were | away | ill | or | excluded |
| Advice and Visit June 26th | ... | ... | ... | 57 | „ | „ | „ | „ | „ | „ |
| July 4th | ... | ... | ... | 44 | „ | „ | „ | „ | „ | „ |
| „ 11th | ... | ... | ... | 32 | „ | „ | „ | „ | „ | „ |
| „ 17th | ... | ... | ... | 35 | „ | „ | „ | „ | „ | „ |

I think these figures are pretty good proof that there is no gain in so rigid an exclusion of children during epidemics of German Measles. The incubation period is probably about $2\frac{1}{2}$ weeks, and 14 days' isolation is said to be the time necessary for isolation after an attack.

I have given much attention to the condition of the Dairies and Cowsheds and have been able to obtain some improvements in places where cows are kept in providing

better ventilation and lighting. It is probable that few realize how important are the surroundings under which milk is produced. It has been estimated that between 1,700 and 1,800 million gallons of milk are produced in the United Kingdom in each year, and that the consumption by the people alone amounts to nearly 42 gallons per head during the year: of which about 15 gallons are used for drinking. It is not necessary to enumerate the various uses to which milk is put, but it must of necessity form a large part of the food of infants and invalids and for this alone it is desirable that it should be as pure as possible.

Speaking generally milk may become dangerous as a food in one of four ways: (i) It may contain the germs of such diseases as tuberculosis, typhoid fever, diphtheria, pus or other product of disease of the cow; (ii) it may contain filth from insanitary conditions of milking, or the result of insanitation on the farm; (iii) deleterious preservatives may be used; (iv) milk may be poor or abnormal in quality.

Sources of pollution (iii) and (iv) are for the most part dealt with in the analysis of milk, and this does not come under the head of this report. But measures for preventing those conditions which come under heads (i) and (ii) are those which come under the control of the Council and its officials. The health of the cows is looked into by the Council's Veterinary Inspector, who has made quarterly inspections and reported to the Council the result on each occasion. Inspections have also been made by the Sanitary Inspector and myself to ascertain whether the cowsheds are kept clean and sweet, and that the drainage and water supply is good, also whether proper means are provided and used for the cleaning of vessels used for conveying milk from the farms to the customers' houses. An earnest endeavour is made to see that the various regulations controlling these conditions are carried out. There are other measures that in my opinion should be adopted by the keepers of milch cows, these are the rapid cooling of milk,

grooming the cattle, washing teats and udders before milking. Clean overalls should be provided for milkers, who should be made to wash their hands, in passing from one cow to another. Also all milk exposed for sale in shops should be kept covered with butter cloth or muslin to keep out dust and flies. These precautions are to guard against the pollution of milk before it arrives at the consumers' homes. I am convinced that as a general rule the milk produced in the district finds its way to the customers' houses in a clean and healthy state, but owing to careless treatment after it becomes polluted. Milk should always be kept in the coolest part of the house, away from the possibility of absorbing drain effluvia, properly covered over to keep out dust, and certainly not in living rooms.

There is an increasing amount of evidence to prove that pollution of milk by the ordinary house fly is the cause of the very fatal diarrhœa that is responsible for a large amount of the infant mortality. It has been noticed that in places largely infested with flies there is much more diarrhœa than in those places which are comparatively free from them. When one watches the movements of flies and sees how they delight in buzzing round decomposing filth and garbage it is easy to see that they can and probably do act as carriers of the germs which cause food to decompose, and if they do this they can also carry those of disease if they come into contact with infected material of any sort.

The usual routine of inspecting the various factories and workshops throughout the district has been carried out under my supervision. The number of such places in the register is 126, namely, 12 factories, 40 workshops, nine bakehouses, and the remainder laundries and dressmakers. When visiting these premises special attention is given to such matters as drainage, sanitary accommodation, lime-washing and cleansing of ceilings and floors. In no cases was it necessary to make any complaint as to overcrowding or work being carried out under unhealthy conditions.

Twenty-one verbal requests and eight written notices were addressed to the persons responsible, with the result that the following works were done:—

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Cleansing of lavatories, &c. | ... | ... | ... | 24 |
| Repairs to sanitary appliances | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Back yard paved | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

Among the duties imposed on the Council by the Factories and Workshops Acts is that of supervising the conditions in which out-work is done in the homes of the workers. For this purpose lists of out-workers have to be sent to me at regular intervals, for the purpose of inspecting the homes, ensuring proper sanitary conditions, and preventing work being done in unwholesome surroundings, or if there is infectious disease in the house, and this even when the patient has been removed to a hospital. I have received communications from the Home Office on this subject, but have not had any lists of out-workers to deal with during the past year.

The systematic house-to-house inspection of the whole district has been continued during the year, and has resulted in the abatement of a very large number of minor nuisances, or such defects which if not dealt with would soon give rise to serious nuisances.

On several occasions I have had to report on serious nuisances arising from defective drains. In one case some flats were drained into a cesspool, which proved to be quite inadequate for the purpose. An arrangement had been made between the owner and the Council that this was to be a temporary measure, but the constant overflowing of the cesspool caused a nuisance dangerous to health, which was ultimately abated by lengthening the Council's sewer and connecting the drains to the sewer. I also had to report on a nuisance arising four times during the year from the blocking of a "combined drain" which carried the sewage from a row of 24 houses. A portion of this has been found to be defective and arrangements have been made to have this piece relaid.

The cottage property throughout the district is the subject of continuous inspection, and I think it is largely the result of this that it is kept in good condition.

As far as I have been able to ascertain the whole of the district now has a constant supply of water. I am not sure, but I think that part which lies near Oxshott and which receives its supply from the Leatherhead water works is also in receipt of a constant supply.

The system of main drainage has worked well during the past year, and the low lying parts have been free from that heading back of sewage which so frequently gave trouble in wet seasons. The treatment of sewage at the farm is not changed from the precipitation of solids by alumina ferric, and intermittent downward filtration on the land. The effluent from the farm is reported on as being very good.

The house refuse from each part of the district is collected by the Council's carts and taken to the brickfields at Claygate, where it is stored for a time till the organic material has been destroyed and is then used for burning bricks. It is a fortunate thing that there is ample space there for storage, away from houses, as otherwise this might cause a serious nuisance. The agreement between the Council, the brickmakers, and the L. and S.W. Rly. with regard to the importing of house refuse from London has worked well, and there have not been any grounds for complaint about the smells caused by the cartage of refuse through the roads. The agreement was to the effect that house refuse should not be imported during the summer months, and as far as possible the carting should be done early in the morning or late in the day.

I am glad to be able to report that a new burial ground for Claygate has been provided by public subscription, and that it will be consecrated at an early date. Great credit is due to all those gentlemen who have not spared any efforts to bring this matter to a successful issue.

I have appended to this report a short *resumé* of his work by the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. G. C. Over, and I must congratulate the Council on having such an excellent man for the work. It will be seen from what he has written that all his work and records are carefully attended to, and it is in great measure due to his tact and perseverance that for several years past it has not been necessary to have to make any record of legal proceedings having been taken in connection with the public health work in the district.

In closing my report I take the opportunity of thanking Mr. Over for his ready and loyal assistance in my work, the Clerk and Surveyor for their ready help when I have asked for it, and must also record my indebtedness for many facts about the milk supply of the United Kingdom to a paper by Professor Hewlett in the January Number of the Journal of the Royal Institute of Public Health for 1908.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. SENIOR, M.B.Cantab., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

The Urban District Council of Esher and The Dittons.

COUNCIL OFFICES, THAMES DITTON,

January, 1908.

Dr. A. Senior, D.P.H.,

Medical Officer.

Sir,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my Fifth Annual Report for the Year ending December 31st, 1907, showing the miscellaneous inspections which have been made within this District under the various Acts, Bye-laws and Regulations which are in force.

As a result of efforts which have been both genuine and persistent a great deal of good work has been carried out. I find the co-operation of Occupier with Owner and *vice versa* with regard to sanitary reform is not so satisfactory as it might be, some Owners never attempt to do any repairs whatsoever until the Sanitary Authority step in, although their tenants are clean and careful.

On the other hand many Owners will at once do any repairs that may be pointed out to them as necessary, with no appreciation on the part of the tenants.

On referring to the records which are kept of inspection work, I have ascertained that during the year a total of 2,093 visits have been made, the resultant improvements being set forth in the schedule at the end of this Report.

COMPLAINTS.

During the year 49 complaints were addressed to me relative to nuisances from animals, accumulations of refuse, defective drainage and similar items. These were duly recorded in the complaint book and the premises complained of investigated with as little delay as possible. In each case a suitable remedy was found for the abatement of whatever nuisance was found to exist.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are nine of these buildings situated within the District, they are mostly in close proximity to dwelling houses and for this reason may be somewhat objectionable. I have found when inspecting the places that offal and other accumulations of foul matter is cleared from the various premises with all possible despatch. The owners have as a rule kept them in a cleanly condition, whilst the periodical limewashing of walls, &c., has been carried out in a satisfactory manner.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, AND MILKSHOPS.

There are now 25 persons registered under the Act classified as follows:—Cowkeepers occupying farms, &c., 17; Milksellers occupying shops, eight.

All cows kept by the persons registered are periodically inspected by the Council's Veterinary Inspector.

Regular and frequent inspections have been made of the cowsheds, dairies and milkshops in the district, special attention being given to the cleanliness of premises, vessels and appliances used in connection with the trade.

In no case has an occupier failed to carry out the periodical limewashing required by the Regulations when called upon to do so, although in some instances I have had to pay several visits before the work was put in hand.

The occupier of the most dilapidated farm in the District has fortunately ceased to keep cows altogether. In one case at Esher, owing to Estate Development, cows have been transferred from very good cowsheds to even more commodious premises at Lower Green.

BAKEHOUSES.

These buildings, nine in number, have been systematically inspected during the year and generally speaking were found to be kept in good order, cleansing and limewashing had, however, to be ordered in several instances.

One new bakehouse has been erected and is in use at Claygate.

LAUNDRIES.

These places, a considerable number of which are scattered throughout the District, are well known to me and have been kept under special observation. I have been successful in inducing occupiers to carry out cleansing and limewashing in all cases where necessary.

THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The drainage, lavatories, sinks, urinals, &c., appurtenant to these buildings have been frequently inspected, and were always found in a proper condition of cleanliness.

Limewashing and cleansing of all lavatory compartments was carried out during the summer vacation.

CLEANSING OF COTTAGES (Exclusive of Laundries).

In 28 instances Owners or Occupiers were called upon to carry out limewashing and cleansing in connection with cottage property, some of the places, especially the small living rooms and sculleries had been allowed to get into a bad state and but for a timely interference on my part would be likely to remain so. During the year the following items have received attention:—

| | |
|---|----|
| Cottages cleansed and dealt with throughout ... | 7 |
| Cottages partially cleansed as required | 21 |

DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

In all cases of infectious disease, whether the patient is treated at home or removed to Hospital, disinfection of the rooms and all bedding and clothing likely to retain infection are under the direction of the Medical Officer disinfected by me at the earliest practicable opportunity.

A thorough inspection of the house and any other premises that may be in peculiar touch with the case is made, and if any defects are found to exist steps are taken to have them remedied.

The number of disinfections required during the year amounted to 45.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS, WORKS OF IMPROVEMENT, NUISANCES ABATED, &c.

| | |
|--|------|
| Number of Inspections of Dwellings made under the Public Health Act | 1109 |
| Re-inspections following requests for abatement of Nuisances, &c. | 322 |
| Premises inspected other than Dwellings | 238 |
| Inspections under the Factory Act | 252 |
| Inspections of Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops | 172 |
| Number of Premises wholly or partly disinfected | 45 |
| Number of Complaints received and investigated | 49 |
| New Sanitary Dust Bins provided | 44 |
| Defective w.c. Flushing Tanks repaired | 35 |
| New w.c. Tanks provided | 7 |
| Domestic Sinks repaired | 9 |
| New Sinks provided | 5 |
| New Sink Gullies provided | 9 |
| Water Supply Pipes repaired and adjusted | 15 |
| Old Water Storage Cisterns removed | 4 |
| Water Closets re-built | 2 |
| W.C. Apartments repaired | 24 |
| W.C. Pans Cleansed | 22 |
| New w.c. Pans provided | 14 |
| Soil Pipes made good | 5 |
| Dilapidations made good in Cottages | 5 |
| Cottages cleansed, &c., throughout | 7 |
| Part cleansing of Cottages where required | 21 |
| Cleansing, Repairs, &c., under Factory Act | 24 |
| Leaky Roofs, Guttering, &c., repaired | 13 |
| Miscellaneous Nuisances abated | 17 |
| Defective Drains partly or wholly re-laid | 8 |
| Blocked Drains cleared | 11 |
| House Drains tested | 10 |

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

G. C. OVER, Assoc.R.San.Inst.,

Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE I.—For Esher and The Dittons Urban District.

| YEAR. | Population estimated to Middle of each Year. | BIRTHS. | | | TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT. | | | | TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT. | Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District. | Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District. | NETT. DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT. | |
|------------------------------|--|---------|--------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------|--------|--|--|--|---|--------|
| | | Number. | Rate.* | Under 1 Year of Age. | At all Ages. | | Number. | Rate.* | | | | | |
| | | | | | Number. | Rate per 1000 Births registered | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Number. | Rate.* |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | |
| 1897 | 8,880 | 209 | 23.5 | 31 | 148 | 99 | 11.5 | ... | 1 | 5 | 104 | 11.1 | |
| 1898 | 8,983 | 226 | 25.04 | 20 | 92.9 | 104 | 11.91 | ... | 3 | 3 | 104 | 11.9 | |
| 1899 | 9,128 | 205 | 22.4 | 24 | 117 | 110 | 13.29 | ... | 2 | 11 | 119 | 12.04 | |
| 1900 | 9,274 | 205 | 22.1 | 20 | 97.5 | 84 | 9.07 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 94 | 10.12 | |
| 1901 | 9,420 | 214 | 22.7 | 28 | 131 | 122 | 13.0 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 133 | 14.2 | |
| 1902 | 9,547 | 214 | 23.5 | 21 | 98.1 | 100 | 10.4 | 2 | ... | 9 | 104 | 11.4 | |
| 1903 | 9,667 | 197 | 20.3 | 23 | 116.7 | 99 | 10.03 | 4 | 2 | 21 | 118 | 12.4 | |
| 1904 | 9,787 | 248 | 25.3 | 27 | 108.8 | 94 | 9.5 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 107 | 10.9 | |
| 1905 | 9,907 | 223 | 22.5 | 17 | 76.2 | 89 | 8.9 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 98 | 9.8 | |
| 1906 | 10,057 | 275 | 27.3 | 22 | 80 | 96 | 9.6 | 3 | 4 | 19 | 111 | 11.03 | |
| Averages for years 1897-1906 | 9,465 | 222 | 23.4 | 23.3 | 94.6 | 99.7 | 10.7 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 109 | 11.4 | |
| 1907 | 10,237 | 276 | 26.9 | 23 | 83.3 | 102 | 9.9 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 122 | 11.9 | |

* Rates in columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.
Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 5,978.

Total population at all ages, 9,489. } Census, 1901.
Number of Inhabited Houses, 1,996. }
Average number of persons per house, 4.75. }

Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District:—Kingston Workhouse, &c.

TABLE II.—Urban District of Esher and The Dittons.

| NAMES OF LOCALITIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| YEAR. | THAMES DITTON. | | | | LONG DITTON. | | | | ESHER. | | | | CLAYGATE. | | | |
| | Population esti- mated to middle of each Year. | Births Registered. | Deaths at all Ages. | Deaths under 1 year. | Population esti- mated to middle of each Year. | Births Registered. | Deaths at all Ages. | Deaths under 1 year. | Population esti- mated to middle of each year. | Births Registered. | Deaths at all Ages. | Deaths under 1 year. | Population esti- mated to middle of each year. | Births Registered. | Deaths at all Ages. | Deaths under 1 year. |
| 1897 | 3,062 | 93 | 51 | 18 | 2,126 | 47 | 15 | 6 | 2,462 | 42 | 21 | 5 | 1,230 | 27 | 12 | 2 |
| 1898 | 3,094 | 100 | 44 | 6 | 2,150 | 49 | 19 | 3 | 2,489 | 48 | 31 | 8 | 1,250 | 29 | 10 | 3 |
| 1899 | 3,157 | 89 | 47 | 13 | 2,175 | 38 | 21 | 4 | 2,518 | 49 | 29 | 5 | 1,278 | 29 | 13 | 2 |
| 1900 | 3,235 | 95 | 36 | 9 | 2,206 | 49 | 19 | 4 | 2,554 | 39 | 18 | 4 | 1,313 | 22 | 14 | 3 |
| 1901 | 3,311 | 88 | 56 | 14 | 2,237 | 41 | 28 | 3 | 2,590 | 47 | 29 | 5 | 1,346 | 38 | 16 | 4 |
| 1902 | 3,377 | 97 | 49 | 10 | 2,265 | 44 | 20 | 3 | 2,623 | 44 | 19 | 5 | 1,375 | 29 | 12 | 3 |
| 1903 | 3,434 | 87 | 45 | 10 | 2,289 | 28 | 19 | 7 | 2,650 | 52 | 34 | 2 | 1,400 | 30 | 16 | 4 |
| 1904 | 3,498 | 110 | 50 | 14 | 2,313 | 46 | 21 | 7 | 2,671 | 53 | 26 | 4 | 1,425 | 39 | 10 | 2 |
| 1905 | 3,562 | 99 | 43 | 11 | 2,340 | 38 | 19 | 1 | 2,697 | 52 | 21 | 2 | 1,456 | 34 | 15 | 3 |
| 1906 | 3,641 | 111 | 52 | 7 | 2,374 | 56 | 30 | 8 | 2,739 | 56 | 18 | 3 | 1,495 | 52 | 12 | 4 |
| Avg. of yrs. 1897 to 1906. | 3,336 | 100 | 47 | 11 | 2,243 | 42 | 21 | 4 | 2,595 | 48 | 24 | 4 | 1,385 | 32 | 12 | 2 |
| 1907 | 3,759 | 123 | 47 | 13 | 2,425 | 51 | 26 | 6 | 2,802 | 53 | 32 | 5 | 1,553 | 49 | 17 | 1 |

TABLE III.—Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1907.
In the Esher and Dittons Urban District.

| NOTIFIABLE DISEASE. | CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT. | | | | | | Total Cases Notified in Each Locality. | | | | No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from Each Locality. | | | | Total cases Removed to Hospital. | |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|--|--------------|---------------|------------------------|--|--------------|---------------|------------------------|--|--------------------|
| | At all Ages. | At Ages—Years. | | | | | Th. Dit. | Long Dit. | Esher Dit. | Clay- gate. Dit. | Th. Dit. | Long Dit. | Esher Dit. | Clay- gate. Dit. | | |
| | | Under 1. | 1 to 5. | 5 to 15. | 15 to 25. | 25 to 65. | | | | | | | | | | 65 and upwards. |
| Small Pox ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cholera ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diphtheria (includ- ing Membranous Croup) | 16 | ... | 2 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 4 | ... | 10 | 2 | 3 | ... | 9 | 2 | 14 | |
| Erysipelas ... | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Scarlet Fever ... | 21 | ... | 2 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 17 | |
| Typhus Fever .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enteric Fever .. | 3 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | | 2 | |
| Relapsing Fever ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continued Fever... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Puerperal Fever ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tuberculosis ... | 12 | ... | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 2 | ... | 8 | 2 | | | | | | |
| Totals ... | 55 | ... | 6 | 22 | 9 | 17 | 22 | 5 | 23 | 5 | 13 | 5 | 12 | 3 | 33 | |

Isolation Hospital in Surbiton Urban District.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1907.

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT. | | | | | | | DEATHS IN LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES). | | | | DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT. |
|--|---|----------|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|--|--------------|--------|-----------|--|
| | All ages. | Under 1. | 1 & under 5. | 5 & under 15. | 15 & under 25. | 25 & under 65. | 65 & upwards. | Thames Ditton | Long Ditton. | Esher. | Claygate. | |
| Small-pox | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Measles | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | | | |
| Scarlet fever | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whooping-cough... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Diphtheria (includ- ing membranous croup) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Croup | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fever:— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Typhus | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enteric | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | | | |
| Other continued | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Epidemic influenza | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | | | | |
| Cholera | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Plague | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diarrhœa | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enteritis | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Puerperal fever ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| Erysipelas... .. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other septic diseases | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | | | | |
| Phthisis | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | 2 | |
| Other tubercular diseases | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | | |
| Cancer, malignant disease | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| Bronchitis... .. | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Pneumonia | 15 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 2 | |
| Pleurisy | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other diseases of res- piratory organs... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| Alcoholism } ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | | | | |
| Cirrhosis of liver } | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Venereal diseases... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Premature birth ... | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 3 | | |
| Diseases & accidents of parturition ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heart diseases ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | ... | 1 |
| Accidents | 6 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Suicides | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | | |
| All other causes ... | 39 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 18 | 9 | 13 | 9 | 5 | 3 |
| All causes | 122 | 24 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 40 | 39 | 39 | 26 | 32 | 17 | 8 |

TABLE V.—Esher and The Dittons Urban District.
Infantile Mortality during the Year 1907. Deaths from stated
Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

| CAUSE OF DEATH. | | | Under 1 Week. | 1-2 Weeks. | 2-3 Weeks. | 3-4 Weeks. | Total under 1 Month. | 1-2 Months. | 2-3 Months. | 3-4 Months. | 4-5 Months. | 5-6 Months. | 6-7 Months. | 7-8 Months. | 8-9 Months. | 9-10 Months. | 10-11 Months. | 11-12 Months. | Total Deaths under One Year. |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|-----|---------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| All Causes | { Certified | ... | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 12 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 23 |
| | { Uncertified | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Common Infectious Diseases :</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small-pox | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicken-pox | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Measles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scarlet Fever | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diphtheria : Croup | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whooping Cough | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 2 |
| <i>Diarrhæal Diseases :</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diarrhœa, all forms | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enteritis, Muco-enteritis | | | { | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gastro-enteritis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh | | | { | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Wasting Diseases :</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Premature Birth | | | 7 | 1 | | | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| Congenital Defects | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Injury at Birth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Want of Breast Milk, Starvation | | | { | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 4 |
| <i>Tuberculous Diseases :</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tuberculous Meningitis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tuberculous Peritonitis : | | | { | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tabes Mesenterica | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Tuberculous Diseases | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Other Causes :</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Erysipelas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Syphilis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rickets | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Meningitis (not Tuberculous) | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Convulsions | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Bronchitis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Laryngitis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pneumonia | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | 6 |
| Suffocation, overlying | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Causes | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | | | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 12 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 23 |

District of Esher & The Dittons Urban ... Population, estimated to middle of 1907, 10,237.

Births in the year { Legitimate, 271. Deaths in the year of { Legitimate Infants, 22
 { Illegitimate, 5. { Illegitimate „ 1
 Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 122.

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces & Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

| Premises. | Number of | | |
|---|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| | Inspections. | Written Notices. | Prosecutions. |
| FACTORIES (including Factory Laundries) | 41 | 8 | |
| WORKSHOPS (including Workshop Laundries) | 212 | | |
| WORKPLACES | 1 | | |
| HOMEWORKERS' PREMISES | | | |
| TOTAL | 254 | 8 | |

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

| Particulars. | Number of Defects. | | | Number of Prosecutions. |
|---|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Found. | Remedied. | Referr'd to H. M. Insp'ct'r | |
| <i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i> | | | | |
| Want of Cleanliness | 24 | 24 | | |
| Want of Ventilation | | | | |
| Overcrowding | | | | |
| Want of Drainage of Floors | | | | |
| Other Nuisances | 1 | 1 | | |
| †Sanitary Accommodation— | | | | |
| Insufficient | | | | |
| Unsuitable or Defective | 4 | 4 | | |
| Not separate for Sexes | | | | |
| <i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i> | | | | |
| Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) | | | | |
| Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100) | | | | |
| Failure as regard Lists of Outworkers (S. 107)... .. | | | | |
| Giving out work to be done in premises which are— | | | | |
| Unwholesome (S. 108) | | | | |
| Infected (S. 110) | | | | |
| Allowing Wearing Apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or smallpox (S. 109) | | | | |
| Other Offences | | | | |
| Total | 29 | 29 | | |

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

† For Districts not in London state here whether Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted by the District Council; and if so, what standard of sufficiency and suitability of sanitary accommodation for persons employed in factories and workshops has been enforced.

3.—OTHER MATTERS.

| CLASS. | | | | | | | | | | Number. | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|----|--|
| <i>Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) | | | | | | | | | | { | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Notified by H.M. Inspector | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ... | | | |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Certificates granted during the year | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| In use at the end of the year... .. | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| <i>Homework:—</i> | | | | | | | | | | Number of | | | |
| <i>List of Outworkers* (s. 107):—</i> | | | | | | | | | | Lists. Out-workers. | | | |
| Lists received... .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Addresses of outworkers | | | | | | | | | | { | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | forwarded to other Authorities | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | received from other Authorities | | | |
| <i>Homework in unwholesome or infected premises:—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Wearing Apparel. Other. | | | |
| Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (s. 108) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cases of infectious disease notified at homeworkers' premises | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (s. 110) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bake-houses, may be enumerated here. } | | | | | | | | | | Factories | | 12 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Workshops and Workplaces | | 40 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Laundries (various) | | 48 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dressmakers | | 17 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Bakehouses | | 9 | |
| Total number of workshops on Register | | | | | | | | | | 126 | | | |

February, 1908.

A. SENIOR, D.P.H., *Medical Officer of Health.*